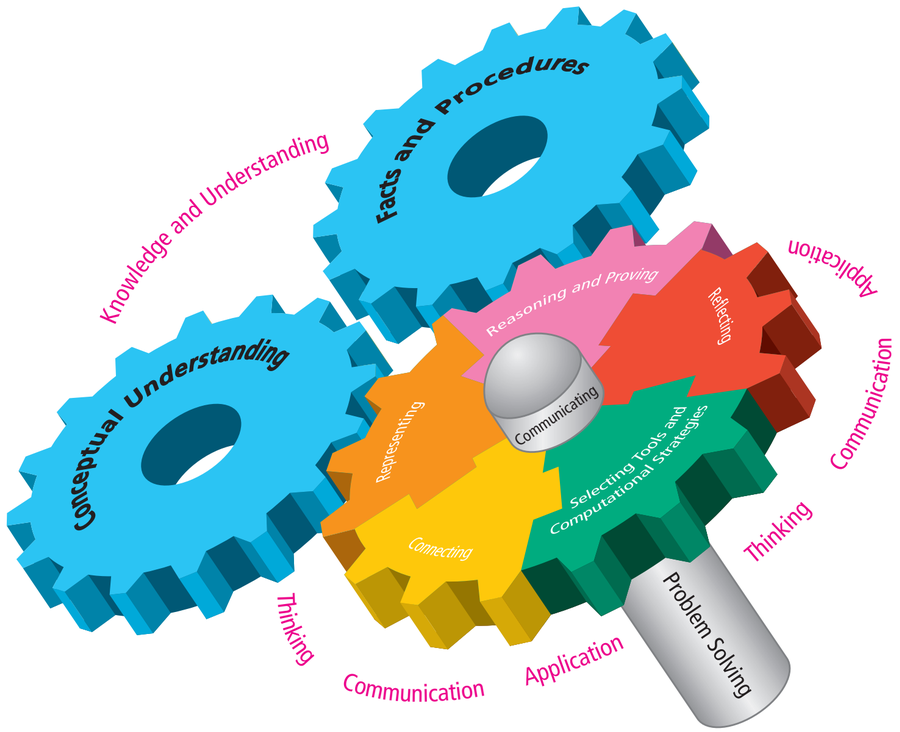
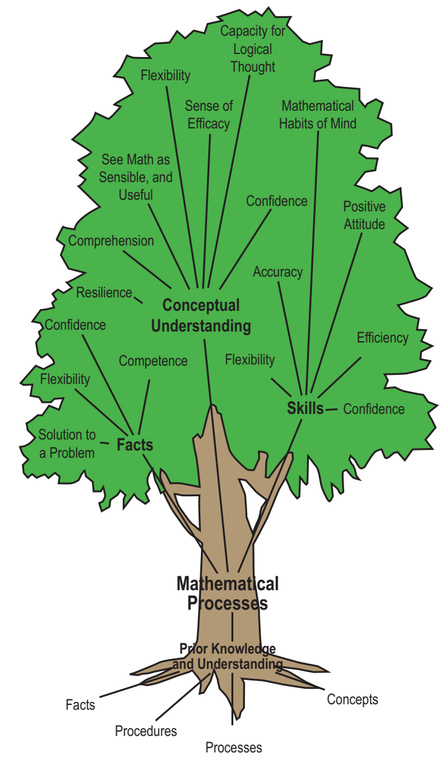
Mathematical Processes





Problem Solving and Communicating are central to doing and learning mathematics

Mathematical thinking is communicated orally, visually, kinesthetically, and in writing

Interrelated aspects of Problem Solving include: Representing, Reflecting, Connecting, Reasoning and Proving, Selecting Tools and Computational Strategies

Life-long learners of mathematics build new knowledge and skills in prior knowledge using the mathematical processes

Confidence and flexibility results from conceptual understanding

Accuracy and efficiency results from knowing facts and procedures